

science for a changing world

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Ag Out – An Enhanced IMERG-based Agricultural Outlook System to Support Food Security and Agriculture in the Developing World

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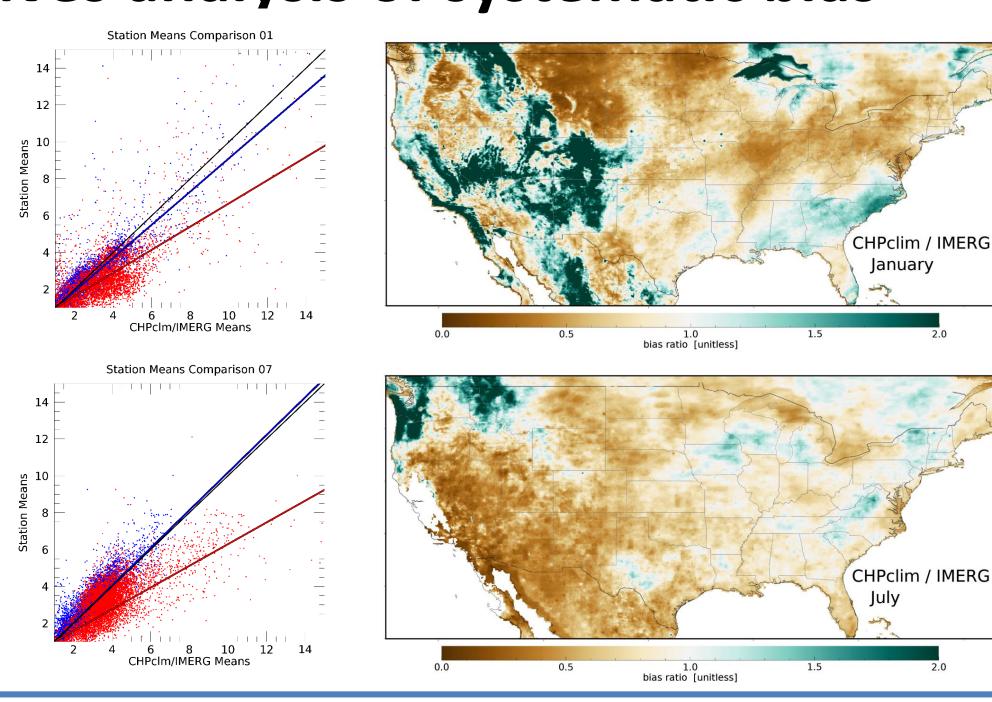
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2. The first step involves analysis of systematic bias

Preliminary algorithm development and testing has focused on CONUS and northern Mexico (the area covered by NLDAS). This focus area was inspired by analysis by Danie Sarmiento, Amy McNally and Kim Slinksi (NASA GSFC).

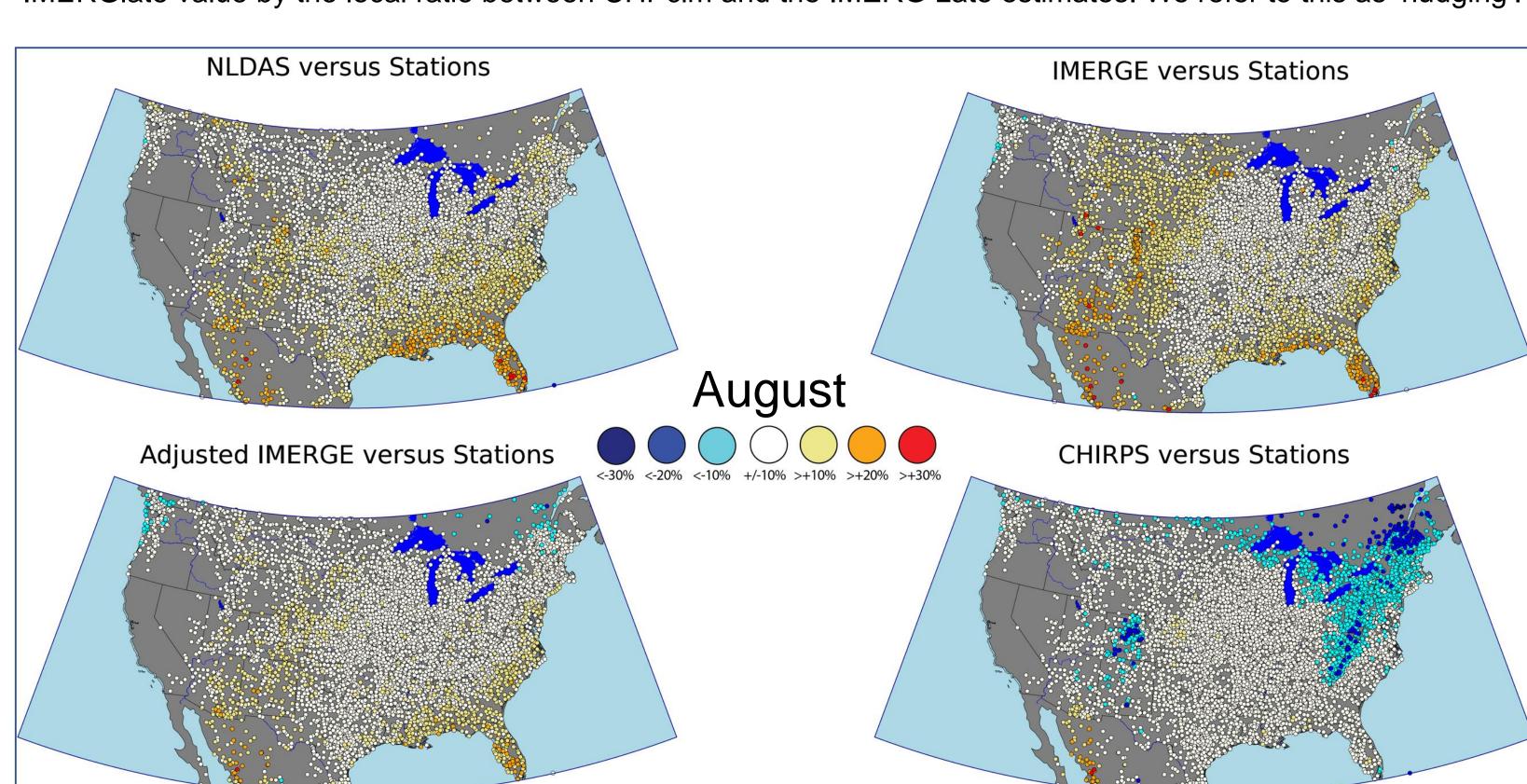
Comparisons with IMERG long term monthly averages and >5K GHCN/CONAGUA station normal indicate substantial bias in the IMERG.

Right hand panels display bias ratios based on comparison with the CHPclim climatology.



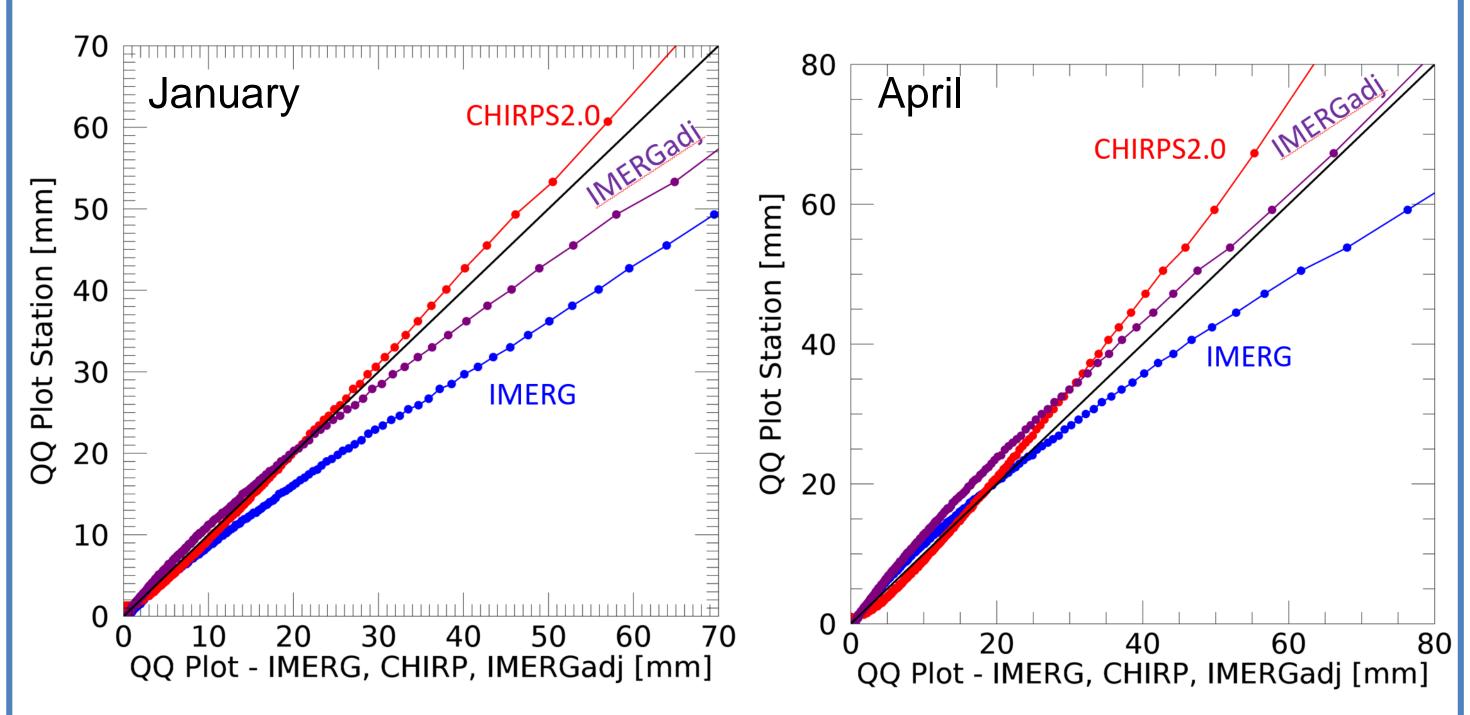
3. Unbiasing and Frequency of Dry Day Analyses

An evaluation of IMERG dry day (daily precipitation < 1 mm) frequency and hit rates indicated good performance. A bias corrected version of the IMERG late product (IMERGadj) was therefore created by scaling each month's IMERGlate value by the local ratio between CHPclm and the IMERG Late estimates. We refer to this as 'nudging'.



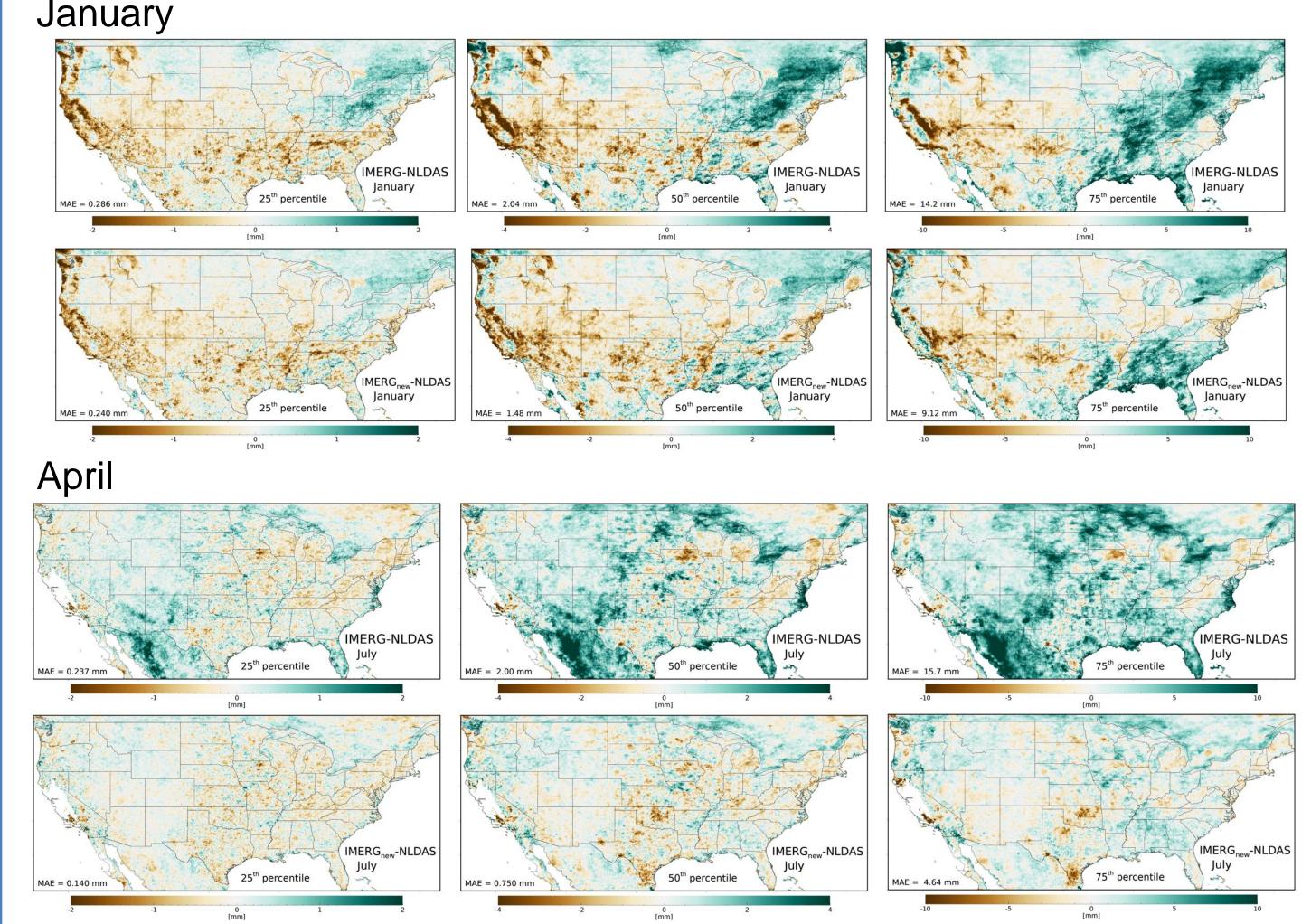
These panels show the difference the in the percent of dry days (station minus gridded estimate) for August for the NLDAS, IMERG, IMERGadj, and CHIRPS.

4. Examining monthly CONUS QQ plots



Monthly Station-IMERG QQ-plots suggested good performance and fairly linear relationships to observed station quantile values. In general (but not for every location and month), the adjusted IMERG estimates tended to align better with station quantiles.

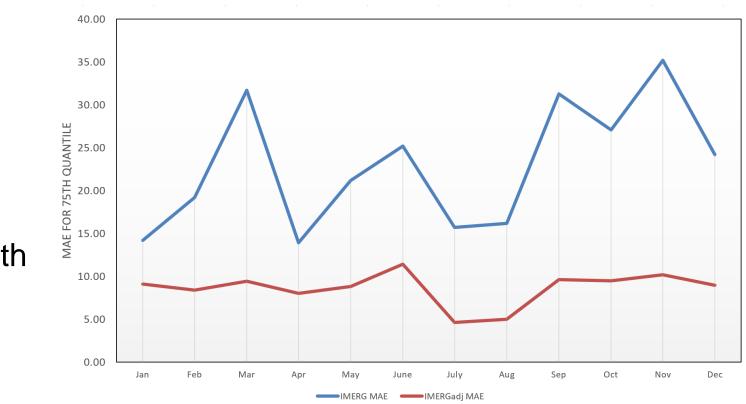
5. Comparing IMERG/IMERGadj and NLDAS quantiles



For January and April, the top row of panels shows the mean difference between IMERG and NLDAS 25th, 50th, and 75th quantile average rainy day precipitation. The bottom rows show the same calculations based on the IMERGadj product.

6. 75th Quantile MAE

The time series shows month-by-month mean average errors (differences) between on 75th percentile NLDAS and IMERG precipitation at each location. Quantiles based only on days with precipitation > 1 mm.



7. Plans for Climate Hazards center Precipitation climatology version 2

- All climate normals are gauge corrected.
- Starts with 30k locations used in current CHIRPS.
- Adds another 1200+ from new sources.
- Adds in 43k GPCC values 10km away from existing.
- Finishes with 5.5k FAO values.
- Total ~80k climate normal.

The CHPclm v2 will be produced using a new adaptive Moving Window Regression procedure

(in R) with CHPclm v1 as a background.

Historic Sources

8. Reporting Crisis and New Data Sources # all stations in monthly CHIRPS-v2.0 35 30 * voite to the station of the station



97

CSCD daily stations in Central America

CUBA

Compose Conagua

Compose Conagua

(700)

George Town
Chyman Blands

Congress

Co

Sources that update monthly # stations 2019.09 location GHCN -v2 Global **GHCD-daily** Global Global **IDEAM** Colombia Mexico Conagua **SASSCAL** Southern Africa **INSIVUMEH** Guatemala Ethiopia NMA Ethiopia Panama **SWALIM** Somalia **SISMAT** Haiti

CR-Met

Costa Rica

9. Future plans

Soon: Chile-Met (97) and Bolivia

- Implement and test IMERGadj algorithm globally
- Complete station ingest and quality control
- Create and validate a new version of the CHPclim climatology
- Produce operational pentadal (prelim) and monthly (final) AGMERG processing stream
- Validate and document IMERG product
- Explore applications to agricultural modeling with Earth Institute/NASA GISS partners